



AEDIT-86 TEXT EDITOR POCKET REFERENCE

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Notational Conventions

UPPERCASE	Characters shown in uppercase must be entered in the order shown.
<i>italics</i>	Indicate variable information.
[]	Brackets indicate optional arguments or parameters.
	The vertical bar separates options within brackets.
...	Ellipses indicate that the preceding argument or parameter may be repeated.
punctuation	Punctuation other than ellipses, braces, and brackets must be entered as shown.
< >	Angle brackets indicate a key configured for a function, e.g., < HEX > or < ESC >

Invocation Command

[device] AEDIT [input_file [T O output_file | file_processing_mode]]
[recover]
[, other_input_file [T O other_output_file | file_processing_mode]]
[execution_mode]

where:

- input_file is the file you want to edit.
- output_file is the output file.
- other_input_file supply filenames for the OTHER
- other_output_file buffer.
- file_processing_mode [VIEWONLY | NOVIEWONLY]
[FORWARDONLY |
NOFORWARDONLY]
- recover [RECOVER | NORECOVER]
- execution_mode [MACRO [(macro_file)] |
NOMACRO]
[MACROSIZE (macro_buffer_size)]
[BATCH | NOBATCH]

Invocation Controls

Control Name	Abbreviation	Default	Meaning
File Processing Mode Controls			
FORWARDONLY/ NOFORWARDONLY	FO/NOFO	NOFO	Enables faster editing of large files, but the size of the edited file is limited.
VIEWONLY/NOVIEWONLY	VO/NOVO	NOVO	Enables fast viewing of large files; no changes allowed.
Recover Control			
RECOVER/NORECOVER	RC/NORC	NORC	Enables file reconstruction.
Execution Mode Controls			
MACRO/NOMACRO	MR/NOMR	MR(root.MAC)	Specifies macro file.
MACROSIZE	MS	MS(3072)	Allocates macro buffer size.
BATCH/NOBATCH	BA/NOBA	NOBA	Activates AEDIT-86 in non-interactive mode.

Function Keys

The following commands are executed by pressing the specifically labeled key on the keyboard or by typing the indicated <CTRL> commands. Some function keys are configurable.

Command	Function
< LEFT >	Moves cursor left, left arrow.
< RIGHT >	Moves cursor right, right arrow.
< UP >	Moves cursor up, up arrow.
< DOWN >	Moves cursor down, down arrow.
< HOME >	Allows fast cursor movement or permits entry into reedit mode.
< RUBOUT >	Deletes character to left of cursor at main command level or INSERT mode. In XCHANGE mode, exchanges the new character to the left of the cursor with the original character.
< DELCH >	Deletes the character "under" the cursor (usually configured to < CTRL-F >).
< DELLI >	Deletes the entire line on which the cursor is positioned (usually configured to < CTRL-Z >).
< DELL >	Deletes all characters to the left of the cursor (usually configured to < CTRL-X >).
< DELR >	Deletes all characters to the right of the cursor (usually configured to < CTRL-A >).

<UNDO>	At the cursor position, restores the characters deleted by the last <DELL> , <DELR> , or <DELLI> command (usually configured to <CTRL-U>).
<ESC>	Terminates commands and sends the entire string, or exits the mode and returns editor to main command level.
<CTRL-C>	Aborts command in progress and returns editor to main command level.
<RETURN>	Moves cursor to start of next line.
<TAB>	Rotates menu prompt line to display next line of commands or, in INSERT or XCHANGE mode, inserts tab or equivalent number of blanks.
<HEX>	Inserts a character in the text as its ASCII value (usually configured to <CTRL-H>). Should be followed by two digits that are interpreted as the hexadecimal value.
<FETN>	Fetches a global numeric variable (usually configured to <CTRL-N>). <FETN> should be followed by a numeric value from 0-9.
<FETS>	Fetches a global string variable (usually configured to <CTRL-S>). <FETS> should be followed by a numeric value from 0-9 or a second letter from one of the read-only string variables.
<MEXEC>	Executes a macro called by a single-character name (usually configured to <CTRL-E>). <MEXEC> should be followed by a valid single-character macro name.

Editing Commands

The following is an alphabetic list of the AEDIT-86 editing commands, their formats and functions.

Command	Format	Function
AGAIN	[count]A	Repeats the last command or subcommand.
BLOCK	B or D	Delimits a section of text that can then be deleted, moved, or copied.
Buffer	B	Copies text to the Block buffer.
Delete	D	Deletes the delimited section and moves it unchanged to the Block buffer.
Find	F	Same as in main command level.
-find	-	Same as in main command level.
Jump	J	Same as in main command level.
Put	P	Copies the delimited section of text to a specified output file.
DELETE	B or D	Delimits section of text that can then be deleted, moved, or copied.
FIND	[count] F	Searches forward from current cursor position for string. Moves cursor if found.
-FIND	[count] -	Searches backward from current cursor position for string. Moves cursor if found.

GET	[count] G	Retrieves contents of Block buffer or external file; places contents at current cursor position. Count must be a finite number.
HEX	[count] H	Hex command.
Input	I	Inserts the ASCII equivalent of hexadecimal values in text.
Output	O	Displays hexadecimal values of ASCII characters in message line.
INSERT	[/] I	Begins INSERT mode; inserts text at cursor position.
JUMP	J	Moves cursor to a specified location in text.
A_tag	A	Moves cursor to tag A.
B_tag	B	Moves cursor to tag B.
C_tag	C	Moves cursor to tag C.
D_tag	D	Moves cursor to tag D.
Start	S	Moves cursor to start of file.
End	E	Moves cursor to end of file.
Line	L	Moves cursor to start of designated line.
Position	P	Moves cursor to designated position in current line.
KILL_WND	K	Deletes secondary window and extends current window. Cursor remains at its currently active position.
OTHER	O	Switches between main and OTHER files.

PARAGRAPH	[count] P	Reformats the paragraph using the values for indentation and left and right margins set with the SET Margin command.
Fill	F	Reformats paragraph with no right-justification.
Justify	J	Reformats paragraph with right-justification.
QUIT	Q	Performs various editing functions depending on the subcommand.
Abort	A	Returns to operating system; all changes are lost.
Exit	E	Returns to operating system; file is updated.
Init	I	Restarts editing; initializes new file without returning to operating system.
Update	U	Updates file without returning to operating system.
Write	W	Writes file to output file specified without returning to operating system.
REPLACE	[count] R	Searches forward for target string; replaces it with new string if found.
?REPLACE	[count] ?	Conditional REPLACE command.
SET	S	Sets several AEDIT-86 features.
Autonl	A	While in INSERT mode, inserts new line in text automatically when line is full (default=no).

Bak_file	B	Creates a backup file of the file being currently edited when QUIT Update or QUIT Exit is executed (default=yes).
Case	C	Tells editor to consider case of strings during (-)FIND and (?)REPLACE commands (default=no).
Display	D	Displays any movements in or changes to the text during macro execution (default=no).
E_delimit	E	Defines token delimiters (default="!\"#%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\]^_{ }~").
Go	G	Continues macro execution even if FIND/REPLACE command in macro fails (default=no).
Highbit	H	Displays all text characters with hexadecimal values over 7FH as is instead of ? (default=no).
Indent	I	Indents inserted/exchanged text automatically (default=no).
K_token	K	String in the text needs to be token string to be found (default=no).
Leftcol	L	Allows viewing of lines over 80 characters long (default=0).
Margin	M	Sets indentation and left and right margins used by PARAGRAPH and SET Autonl commands (default=4,0,76).
Notab	N	Inserts blanks in place of tabs in , INSERT or XCHANGE mode (default=no).

Radix	R	Sets radix by which numeric variable is output by <FETN> in INSERT or XCHANGE mode (default=decimal).
Alpha	A	
Binary	B	
Decimal	D	
Hexa	H	
Octal	O	
Showfind	S	Lists <i>target_string</i> lines of multiple search commands (default=no).
Tabs	T	Sets tab positions (default=4).
Viewrow	V	Sets row to which text is moved, relative to screen, on VIEW command (default=row 5).
TAG	T	Specifies locations in a file; used with the JUMP command.
A_tag	A	
B_tag	B	
C_tag	C	
D_tag	D	
WINDOW	W	Splits text area of screen in two, enabling inspection of two different parts of the same file or two different files.
VIEW	V	Rewrites (moves) text on screen leaving cursor in viewrow (default=row 5).
XCHANGE	X	Enters XCHANGE mode; replaces characters on a one-for-one basis.

Advanced Commands

The following is an alphabetic list of the AEDIT-86 advanced commands, their formats and functions.

Command	Format	Function
CALC	C	Provides computing capabilities.
EXECUTE	[count] E	Executes specified macro.
MACRO	M	Allows manipulation of macros.
Create	C	Creates macros interactively by accumulating a sequence of keystrokes.
Get	G	Retrieves macros from an external file or from the current text buffer.
Insert	I	Inserts subsequent input in text in macro form.
List	L	Lists names of all currently defined macros on the message line.
Save	S	Translates macros to macro form and inserts definition at the current position in text.

Macro Control Codes

The following representations of control characters and control codes are used in macro definitions.

Name	Represents
\ BR	< ESC >
\ CL	< LEFT >
\ CR	< RIGHT >
\ CU	< UP >
\ CD	< DOWN >

\CH	<HOME>
\NL	<RETURN> carriage return
\RB	<RUBOUT>
\TB	<TAB>
\XF	<DELCH> delete character
\XX	<DELL> delete left
\XA	<DELR> delete right
\XZ	<DELLI> delete line
\XU	<UNDO>
\XH	<HEX> hex prefix character
\XE	<MEXEC> macro execute
\XN	<FETN> fetch numeric
\XS	<FETS> fetch string
\0h	hexadecimal value of a character
\MM	end of modeless macro definition
\EM	end of non-modeless macro definition

Read-Only String Variables

The following is an alphabetic list of the read-only variables. No assignment of values is allowed.

SB	Up to 60 characters of Block buffer.
SE	Name of current edited file.
SG	Name of last file specified in GET command.
SI	Name of main input file.
SM	Name of last file specified for MACRO Get command.
SO	Name of OTHER input file.
SP	Name of last file specified for BLOCK Put command.
SR	Replacement string of (?)REPLACE.
ST	Target string of (-)FIND and (?)REPLACE.
SW	Name of last file specified for QUIT Write command.

Local Variables

All local variables are read-only numeric variables. They cannot be assigned, and they can be used only in the CALC command.

The following is an alphabetic list of positional values:

BOF	Logical value—true if the cursor is at the beginning-of-file.
COL	Current cursor column in text.
CURCH	ASCII value of current character.
CURWD	ASCII value of the two bytes at current cursor location.
EOF	Logical value—true if the cursor is at the end-of-file.
INOTHR	Logical value—true if you are in the OTHER buffer.
ISDEL	Logical value—true if character at current position is in user defined delimiter set.
ISWHITE	Logical value—true if character at current position is a white space (space, tab, LF or CR).
LOWCH	If current character is an uppercase character (41H to 5AH), LOWCH is the ASCII value of the lowercase character. Otherwise, LOWCH is same as CURCH.
NXTCH	ASCII value of next character.
NXTTAB	Column number of next (i.e., to the right of the cursor) tab position as defined by SET Tab.
NXTWD	ASCII value of second and third bytes following current cursor location.

ROW Current cursor row (actual row, not logical line in the text).

UPCH If current character is a lowercase character (61H to 7AH), UPCH is the ASCII value of uppercase character. Otherwise, UPCH is same as CURCH.

The following values are offset from the beginning of the currently processed input file.

CURPOS Offset of current location in file.

TAGA Offset of tag A.

TAGB Offset of tag B.

TAGC Offset of tag C.

TAGD Offset of tag D.

The following values relate to the S-variables:

SL0-SL9 Relates to S-variables S0-S9.

SLx Relates to the S-variable Sx, where x is a second letter of one of the global read-only variable names (B, E, G).

The following is an alphabetic list of counters that contain the actual number of command repetitions from the last time the command was specified with count greater than one:

CNTEXE The number of times the macro that is currently executing has executed in the current activation. The first execution is number one. If none, the value is zero.

CNTFND Relates to (-)FIND.

CNTMAC The number of times that the last macro (which has finished executing) was executed.

CNTREP Relates to (?)REPLACE.

The following values relate to the margin and indentation settings used by PARAGRAPH and SET Autonl commands:

IMARGN Value of current indent margin setting.

LMARGN Value of current left margin setting.

RMARGN Value of current right margin setting.

The following values are returned by the UDI-call DQ\$GET\$TIME:

DATE Date in decimal format *mmddyy*.

TIME Time in decimal format *hhmmss*; note that some systems always return 0 for the time function.

The following are other string values:

LSTFND Logical value—true if the last find or replace string was found.

NSTLVL Nesting level of the currently executing macro. Console input is level 0.

Line Editing Features

Key Name	Function
◀RETURN▶	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In (-)FIND and (?)REPLACE commands, pressing ◀RETURN▶ adds the characters cr, lf (0DH, 0AH) to the target_string, displaying ◀nl>.2. In other commands, ◀RETURN▶ terminates the line at the cursor position and sends the string to the left of the cursor to be processed by the command.

« ESC »	Terminates command and sends entire line as is to be processed by command.
« RUBOUT »	Deletes character to left of cursor and moves cursor left one position. In (?)REPLACE, when cursor is on first character, returns to editing target string.
« DELCH »	Deletes character "under" cursor. Cursor position does not change. (« DELCH » is usually configured to « CTRL-F ».)
« DELL »	Deletes all characters to left of current cursor position. Remainder of line is redisplayed (left-justified). Cursor is positioned at the left margin. (« DELL » is usually configured to « CTRL-X ».)
« DELR »	Deletes all characters to right of current cursor position. Cursor position does not change. (« DELR » is usually configured to « CTRL-A ».)
« DELLI »	Deletes entire line. Cursor is positioned at left margin. (« DELLI » is usually configured to « CTRL-Z ».)
« UNDO »	Restores characters deleted by last « DELL », « DELR », or « DELLI » command. (« UNDO » is usually configured to « CTRL-U ».)
« LEFT »	Moves cursor one position to left (left arrow). Editor beeps if attempt is made to move cursor past beginning of line.
« RIGHT »	Moves cursor one position to right (right arrow). Editor beeps if attempt is made to move cursor past end of line.
« HOME »	Allows entry into reedit mode. In reedit mode, allows rapid left or right cursor movement.

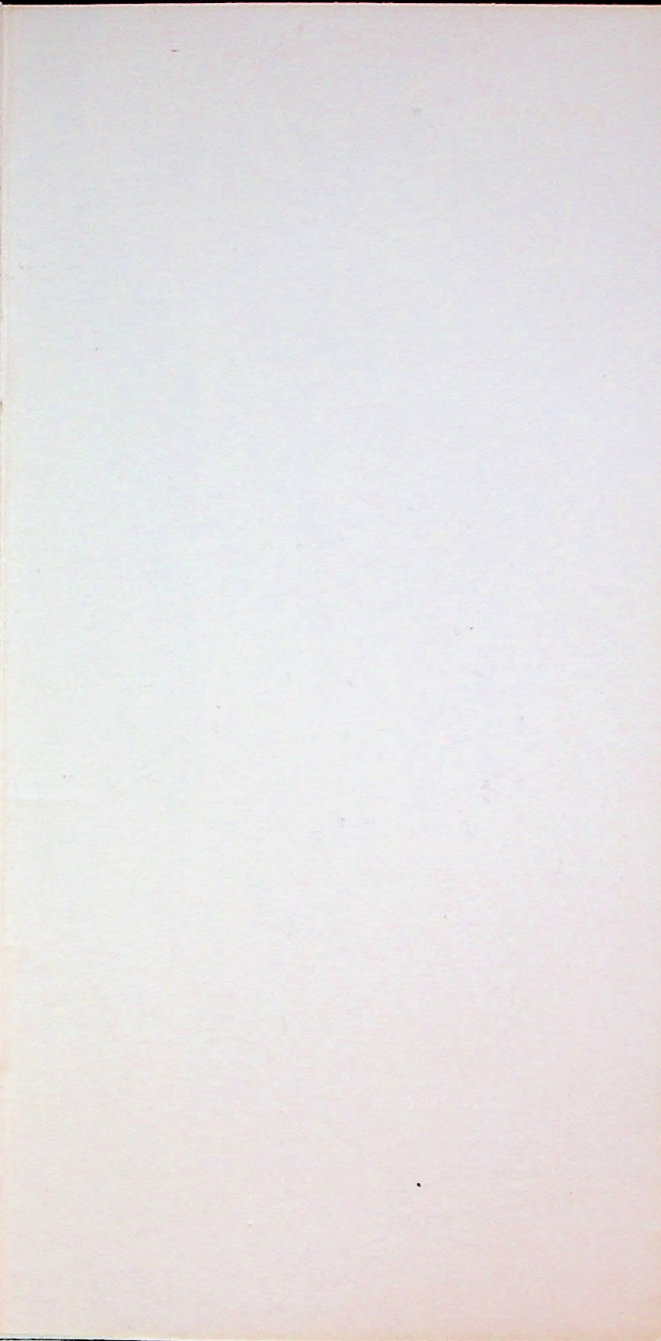
Operators' Precedence and Associativity

Operator Class	Operator	Interpretation	Associativity
Parentheses	()	Controls evaluation order: expressions in parentheses are evaluated before the action of any outside operator on the items in parentheses	From inside to outside
Unary	+ - ~ ! #	Single positive operator, Single negative operator, 1's complement (~ or ~) 1's complement, POS (!) or NEG (#)	From right to left, e.g., !#3 is !(#3)
Power	**	Raising to the power of	From right to left, e.g., 3 ** 4 ** 5 is 3 ** (4 ** 5)
Arithmetic (mul/div)	* / \	Multiplication, division, modulo (remainder) div	From left to right, e.g., 11 * 12 * 13 is (11 * 12) * 13
Arithmetic (add/sub)	+ -	Addition, subtraction	from left to right, e.g., 2-3+4 is (2-3)+4
Shift/rotate	SHL, SHR, SAL, SAR, ROL, ROR	Shift left, shift right, shift algebraic left, shift algebraic right, rotate left, rotate right.	From left to right, e.g., 5 SAR 1 SAR 1 is (5 SAR 1) SAR 1
Relational	< <= == <> >= >	Less than, less than or equal to, equal to, not equal to, greater than or equal to, greater than	From left to right, e.g., 3 < 4 < 2 is (3 < 4) < 2
Logical	& -	AND, OR, XOR	From left to right, e.g., 5 & 3 - 7 is (5 & 3) - 7

ASCII Codes

ASCII Character	HEX	ASCII Character	HEX
NUL (↑@)	00	@	40
SOH (↑A)	01	A	41
STX (↑B)	02	B	42
ETX (↑C)	03	C	43
EOT (↑D)	04	D	44
ENQ (↑E)	05	E	45
ACK (↑F)	06	F	46
BEL (↑G)	07	G	47
BS (↑H)	08	H	48
HT (↑I)	09	I	49
LF (↑J)	0A	J	4A
VT (↑K)	0B	K	4B
FF (↑L)	0C	L	4C
CR (↑M)	0D	M	4D
SO (↑N)	0E	N	4E
SI (↑O)	0F	O	4F
DLE (↑P)	10	P	50
DC1 (↑Q)	11	Q	51
DC2 (↑R)	12	R	52
DC3 (↑S)	13	S	53
DC4 (↑T)	14	T	54
NAK (↑U)	15	U	55
SYN (↑V)	16	V	56
ETB (↑W)	17	W	57
CAN (↑X)	18	X	58
EM (↑Y)	19	Y	59
SUB (↑Z)	1A	Z	5A
ESC	1B	[5B
FS	1C	\	5C
GS	1D]	5D
RS	1E	^ or ↑	5E
US	1F	~	5F
space	20		60
!	21	a	61
..	22	b	62
#	23	c	63
\$	24	d	64
%	25	e	65
&	26	f	66
'	27	g	67
(28	h	68
)	29	i	69
.	2A	j	6A
+	2B	k	6B
,	2C	l	6C
-	2D	m	6D
.	2E	n	6E
/	2F	o	6F
0	30	p	70
1	31	q	71
2	32	r	72
3	33	s	73
4	34	t	74
5	35	u	75
6	36	v	76
7	37	w	77
8	38	x	78
9	39	y	79
:	3A	z	7A
;	3B	{	7B
<	3C		7C
=	3D	}	7D
>	3E	~	7E
?	3F	DEL	7F

NOTE: Control key equivalences are in parentheses.





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